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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1890. NUMBER 11.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Our army, navy and pensions cost $210,000,000 a year.

The Portuguese are the most illiterate people in Europe. The educated people are only eighteen per cent. of the entire population.

The New York Commercial Advertiser announces that "Some enterprising Southern men propose to give an exhibition of Southern products in some Northern city."

The engineer who designed the steamer City of Paris says that a vessel will soon be built that will cross the Atlantic in five days.

Siam, it is said, is feeling the impulse of the railway spirit, and it is taking the preliminary steps for building several hundred miles of lines. Siam has a population of nearly 6,000,000 people and an area of about 280,500 square miles.

William J. McDowell, who was a conspicuous figure at the meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in Louisville, Ky., last spring, is in favor of a "congress of republics." His object is to "crystallize the democratic sentiment of the world."

According to the evidence presented to the Committee of the English House of Commons on colonization, the emigration from Ireland since 1851 is stated to have amounted to 3,276,103, or fifty-nine per cent of the total population. Of the above number, 471,909 came from Connaught, and 155,576 from Galway.

The curious fact is commented upon by the New York Star, that the Cramps of Philadelphia, the Scotts of San Francisco, and nearly all the other firms engaged in building our war ships are Quakers. T. H. Savery of Wilmington, Del., who built the Volunteer on Mr. Burgess' plans and who has been looking into the specifications for the new navy, is also a Quaker.

Commenting on the agricultural depression, the American Economist gives the following summary: "The prime cause of low prices is the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand. Diversification is essential to agricultural salvation. Eliminate the surplus and prices would rise. It is the extent and pressure of our surplus which determines the price in Europe."

Emperor William, who seeks to imitate in all things his illustrious ancestor, King Frederick the Great, has recently adopted the latter's taste for white horses. Since the death of the hero of the "Seven Years' War," almost 130 years ago, horses of that color have been excluded from the royal imperial stable at Berlin. Within the last two or three weeks, however, both the Emperor and Empress have repeatedly appeared in public in carriages drawn by white and cream-colored horses.

A real estate transaction of stupendous proportions has been consummated by Texas parties. It is the sale of 6,000,000 acres of land in the State of Tamantispos, Mexico, together with about 100,000 head of cattle. The purchasers are an English and Dutch syndicate lately formed in Europe by John Hancock, of Austin. The syndicate purposes to colonize the land and also erect on it refrigerators for beef exporting purposes. The price paid was fifty cents an acre for the land and $10 a head for the cattle.

A case of hypnotism in London brings up some interesting points for mental scientists, remarks the Chicago Post. The case is that of a man who charges the popular novelist, Walter Besant, with a literary crime even worse than plagiarism. The novelist, it seems, is possessed of hypnotic powers, and his accuser says that he put him into a hypnotic state, and while in that helpless condition stole a romantic story from his brain and published it to the world as one of his own novels. Of course, Mr. Besant merely laughs at this strange yarn, but he must admit that he has quite a rival in the realm of fiction in this imaginative person.

Indian corn is not known in France as an article of food. One of our consuls there, Mr. Griffin, writes that if corn meal could be introduced, a lasting benefit would be conferred upon the poor, and a new outlet would be found for the overproduction of American farms. A simple way to reach the French country people, Mr. Griffin says, would be to follow their monthly fairs held in every canton. At these fairs corn meal could be cooked in various ways before the eyes of the people and served to them. In a short time the French would see that corn meal is a cheap, wholesome and easily cooked article of food. It would pay to start a similar crusade in every civilized country in the world. The result would create a new demand for the corn which our western farmers now burn as fuel, and the crop would become the most valuable of all our food products.

Kissing the Rod.

Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When our tears fell with the shower,
All alone—
Were not shine and shadow blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—[James Whitcomb Riley.

THE DOCTOR'S BOY.

"Mother, it's awful cold to-night! Can I put a little more wood on the fire—only one more log?"

Mrs. Netley glanced grudgingly toward the wood-box in the corner—a receptacle which, by the way, was not too well filled.

"I suppose so," said she. "But be careful John; wood gets away so fast, and the price always goes up toward winter."

And kneeling on the braided rug in front of the fire, John Netley amused himself with building up the foundations of a cheery sheet of flame, while on one side of the table his mother made buttonholes on vests, and on the other Aunt Eunice stitched busily away at shirt finishing for a factory near by.

Mrs. Netley was a pale, hollow-eyed little widow. Eunice White was ten or twelve years younger, and although not in the first bloom of youth, might have been pretty if her cheeks had been a little rounder and her eyes less mournful in their expression.

The room, although furnished with a pitiful plainness, was neat and clean. A very old blackbird gave an occasional spasmodic chirp in its cage near the ceiling, and a lean cat watched intently at an infinitesimal mouse-hole behind the bureau.

"Well, mother," said John, who was the only real young creature in the room, "why don't you ask what luck I had?"

"Because," sighed Mrs. Netley, biting off the thread to save the trouble of reaching for her scissors, "you never do have any luck. Folks don't seem to want a boy."

"The new doctor does, though," said John, chuckling, as he reviewed the result of his architectural dealings with the fire. "And he's engaged me to look after his horses and cow. There!"

Mrs. Netley paused, with her needle suspended in mid-air.

"Well, that is luck," said she. "The new doctor! I suppose he's a very grand gentleman, eh?"

"He's very nice and pleasant," said John; "that's all I know. And he's going to give me two dollars a week. And he says I mustn't be discouraged, because he was a poor boy once, with empty pockets and never a shoe to his feet."

"And now," said Mrs. Netley, "he's bought that big stone house and grounds. It's well to be lucky."

"But," cried John, "he says it isn't luck. He says it's nothing but hard work and push. And I mean to work hard too, and buy a nice house, some day, for you and Aunt Eunice to live in."

"What's his name, Johnny?" listlessly asked Miss White.

"Dexter," the boy answered—"Doctor David Dexter."

"Mercy on us, Eunice!" cried Mrs. Netley, "what possessed you to give such a start?"

"I—I pricked my finger!" murmured Eunice. "Can't we have another lamp, Mary? This sort of thing is ruinous to the eyesight."

Mrs. Netley rose to bring another starved-looking little lamp.

John sat and stared at the fire, with speculative eyes.

"I'm only to feed the horses, and carry wood and water to the kitchen, and look after the fancy Brahmas and Leghorn fowls," said he. "Doctor Dexter has a man to drive around with him. So you see I can study at home evenings, just the same as if I went to school; and I'm sure Aunt Eunice is as good as any school-teacher going, to keep me up with my geography and arithmetic."

"Two dollars a week will be a great help to us," said Mrs. Netley.

And then she coughed that dry, hard, rattling little cough that John disliked to hear so much,

"It seems strange, don't it," said she, after John had gone to bed, and the two sisters were putting away their wearisome work preparatory to seeking their own pillows, "the idea of a new doctor settling here, after old Doctor Plympton had resigned for forty years? How times do change, to-be-sure!"

"Yes," said Eunice, almost inaudibly.

Mrs. Netley looked sharply at her.

"Eunice," said she, "what does ail you tonight? You ain't sick, are you?"

"Yes," said Eunice. "Sick of living—sick of drudging—sick of this endless fight for daily bread! Oh, Mary, Mary! what a fool I have been! If I could only undo the past!"

"Eunice, what do you mean?"

"Do you remember when I taught school at Milford, Mary, when John was a baby, and you were living over at Dawson's Point, before Albert died? Well, I had a lover then, a lover that really loved me—for I was tolerably good looking in those days. But he was plain and quiet and not very well-to-do. I thought I could do better, and I found it great fun to tease the poor fellow as I've seen boys play a trout in that little crooked stream up the hills. And I ended by refusing him, and he went away."

"I've heard all this before, haven't I?" said Mrs. Netley, with a puzzled countenance.

"Yes; but you never heard his name. It was David Dexter."

"Goodness me!" ejaculated Mrs. Netley.

"Hush!" said Eunice. "Don't wake John. Oh, yes, I know I'm rightly served; but it don't make the dose any the less bitter to swallow. Doctor Dexter is a rich man now, and I hope—yes, I do really hope—that he has a good wife, one worthy of him, by this time. But I can't help thinking what a dreadful mistake I made in those old days. He was so good and true."

"Well," said Mrs. Netley, slowly, "it's done and it can't be undone. So far as I can see, folks are always making mistakes in this world. Don't fret, Eunice. It's small good crying after spilt milk. And it's past ten, and the fire's clean burned out, and we'd better go to bed, I guess."

John Netley went to his new place the next day, and any boy who has been thrown on his own resources can easily imagine the delight he felt when Doctor Dexter placed two big, round silver dollars in his little brown palm at the end of the first week, with the pleasant words:

"You have well earned them, my boy."

It was a dreary November evening, with the windy air full of flying dead leaves, when Alison, the old cook, came to the office door in Doctor Dexter's fine stone house.

"Please, doctor," said she to her master, who had just seated himself with a book before the red light of the fire, "do you know what's come of little John? I've called and called, and he isn't there."

"Not there?" repeated Doctor Dexter. "And I let Collins go home to spend Sunday. Call again; the boy must be there."

"He isn't, doctor. It's the first night he has failed us since you hired him. And now I come to think of it, he had an awful hoarse cold this morning, when he came in for the chicken feed. Perhaps he's sick."

Doctor Dexter laid down his book.

"I'll go down and take the horse out of the traces myself," said he. "Where does Johnny live?"

Alison did not know; neither did the doctor.

But as Dexter opened the stable-door, outside of which the patient horse stood waiting, his mane and tail drooping before the knifelike wind, the flash of a lantern greeted his eyes with unexpected light.

"So you are there, after all, John?" said he.

But it was not John Netley. It was the tall, slight figure of a woman that shrank back from its task of throwing hay into the manager of General, the big iron-gray horse.

"Why," cried Doctor Dexter, in amazement, "who are you?"

"I am John's aunt," faltered a low voice. "He's sick, and he fretted so much about the horses' supper that I told him I would come and put hay into their mangers and water them. I am not timid with cattle," she added, "and I did not suppose any one would know."

"John's aunt!" repeated Doctor Dexter. "Let me take that lantern a minute, please! Why do you turn your face away from me? Is it true? You are Eunice White, then?"

"Yes," she cried out, passionately, "I am Eunice White. But I never intended you to know it, David Dexter. Fortune has dealt very differently with me from what it has with you. Open the door; let me go back home. I'm sorry I ever came here."

"You are cold, Eunice," said he gently; you shiver. Come to the house and let me give you a cup of tea."

"No," she said, resolutely, "I will go home!"

"Then I will go with you, Eunice. I must see Johnny. Do you know, even without being aware that he was any kin to you, I have got fond of that boy? I shall be fonder still now. I have wondered this many a day, Eunice, where you were and what had become of you?"

"Have you?" Eunice's heart had begun to beat strangely now; her cheeks glowed deeper than any damask rose. "Well, that is a question easily answered. I am living here with my widowed sister—John's mother—and I am sewing for a living."

It cost her something to make that confession, for Eunice White was a proud woman yet. But she scorned to dissemble.

"Eunice," he said, looking wistfully down upon her, as he walked by her side, "I could have done better than that by you. I'll do it still, Eunice, if you will let me. I'm not one of those that vary and shift with every change of the moon. I loved you then, and I love you now. And as for these twelve years that have separated us, I've loved you steadily all the time. I've remained single for your sake. Now you can decide. Is it yes, or is it no?"

Was not loyalty like this worthy of a return? Eunice White thought so. She put out her cold hand and let it rest in David Dexter's warm grasp.

"It is yes," said she.

Old Alison was quite out of patience that night when the doctor did not return to the dinner of clear soup, salmon-steak and roast grouse which she had cooked with so much care, until it was all spoiled with standing.

But when at last he came in with a bright face, and told her the cause of his delay, she did not so much blame him.

"I've always said," declared she, in her quaint Scotch way, "that the one thing you wanted, doctor, dear, was a wife to rule the house. And if she's as douce and as braw as you tell me, why, I'll be contented to call her missus."

"I'm sure you will like her, Alison," said the doctor, rubbing his hands.

"Isn't it nice, mother?" said John. "I told you how good Doctor Dexter was. And now he's to be my real uncle, and I can go out and hold his horse every day; and you are to live there, mother, and rest from all this dreadful sewing that's wearing your heart and eyes out. Oh, Aunt Eunice, I'm so glad you found your old lover again!"

"John, you are a goose!" said Aunt Eunice.

But she laughed and blushed as she spoke the words, and John knew very well that she was not angry with him.

Vegetable Immigrants.

Naturalists familiar with the habits of the English sparrow seem to doubt the possibility of preventing its enormous increase at the expense of our indigenous birds, and a similar result may follow the introduction of a tree which in the course of the last twenty years has effected at least a thousandfold extension of its North American habitat. It is the ailantus tree, imported originally from the Moluccas, but now found in almost every sheltered river-valley from Pittsburg to Southern Alabama. Its fecundity and rapidity of growth exceed that of the Canada thistle.

In less than five years a small plantation of the vegetable colonists will cover a dozen square miles of river-bottoms with their pale green sprouts, and in five years more any one of those sprouts is capable, upon the slightest encouragement, to develop into a tall and really beautiful tree. None of our native arboreal plants seem capable of competing with the vegetative energy of the hardy stranger, which prospers in the poorest calcareous soils, and appears to flourish equally well in Southern China and Northern Ohio. Along the line of the Miami Canal, north and east of Cincinnati, it has superseded sumachs and willows; near Huntsville, Ala., its thickets are smothering both weeds and forest trees, and within the last five years it has extended its conquests even to the rocky uplands of Western North Carolina.—[New York Voice.

What Fasting Is.

In the New Review there is an interesting article by Dr. Robson Roose upon fasting men. It would seem that the human machine can consume itself when it gets no fresh fuel, and that the process may last until there is nothing left to consume. Death then ensues, due either to exhaustion or to loss of heat. A fat pig was buried in its sty for 160 days under a chalk cliff at Dover, England. Its weight was reduced from 100 pounds to 40 pounds. In 1831 a murderer at Toulouse, France, committed suicide by abstaining from food for 63 days. A few days ago a lady determined to eat nothing; she died on the 50th day. A French doctor who made experiments on animals found that sudden death was not uncommon long before the normal time. This occurred from "syncope." It was clear, therefore, that Succi's experiment was a most dangerous one, and this sort of exhibiting ought not to be permitted.

A Seven-Pound Gem.

The largest cat's-eye of which there is any record was recently found by a digger of Galle, Ceylon. It weighed nearly seven pounds. The finder was a Moor man who had been very poor. He has been offered $100,000 by a syndicate of local dealers.

SUN WORSHIPERS.

A Wonderful Relic of their Handiwork in Mexico.

A Stone Roadway Up a Mound 1200 Feet High.

Charles J. Wimple, one of the wealthiest miners of Mexico, is a recent arrival in the city. To a representative of the Call he told the following wonderful story:

"You have asked me to give an account of the interesting mountain my friend, Jesse D. Grant, and myself saw during our trip through Mexico en route to this city. Well, that mountain is at once one of the most gigantic exhibitions of man's handiwork, and something almost beyond credence were we not already familiar with the works of the Aztecs.

"Just imagine a valley forty by thirty miles in area, and from its centre rising a mound over 1,200 feet feet in height. Then you can realize the first effect created upon our minds when we came before the hill I am to describe. My foreman was with us, and had partly prepared us for the surprise, but we had treated his story with incredulous remarks, and had by no means suspected he had but given a modest description of the mound.

"We gazed to the top and allowed our eyes to follow the windings of a road down to the base. We went around the base and conjectured it was about one and a half miles in circumference. Then we started for the summit. The roadway was built of solid rock clear to the pinnacle, and was from thirty to forty feet in width. A wall of solid rock formed a foundation and an inside wall at the same time. The outer edge of the road was unguarded. These stones weigh all the way up to a ton each, and are not cemented. The roadway is as level as a floor, and is covered with broken pieces of earthenware water vessels.

"Half way up the mountain is an altar cut in solid rock; in the niche is a boulder which must weigh at least six tons. The boulder is of different stone from that used in the walls. The rocks in the walls are dressed by skilled workmen, but are not polished. We saw no inscriptions; in fact we had no time to spare in making a searching investigation. We did look for arrow heads or other warlike instruments to satisfy ourselves that the mound had not been used for defensive or offensive purposes. Nor was there any evidence to prove that the roadway had been built for the purpose of witnessing bull fights and other sports in the valley.

"I could only conclude the Aztec sun worshipers expended years of labor on the hill in order that they might have an appropriate place to celebrate their imposing festivals, inasmuch as the roadway was strewn with broken earthenware, and those scions of a bygone and notable race were known to carry at sunrise large quantities of water in earthenware jars to an eminence, and there pour out the liquid and smash the vessels.

"When we descended we brought with us a number of small sea shells which had petrified, and if you look at these on my table you will see how they have been perforated by the Indians. We again took a long look at the mountain and saw it was oblong in shape, and that the upward road commenced on the eastern side. I have traveled on both sides of the mountains from British Columbia to Central America, and on either side of the Sierra Madres where the cliff-dwellers have left such remarkable mementos of their skill and customs, but I have never witnessed anything so wonderful and magnificent as the mound which I have been telling you about.

"The valley is about six hundred feet above the sea level, and is about seventy miles from the coast. It is situated in Sonora, between the cities of Altar and Magdalena and near the Magdalena River. We called the curiosity Palisade Mountain, and it is well named.—[San Francisco Call.

A Destructive Torpedo.

A startling demonstration of the destructive power of the famous Brennan torpedo purchased by the British government for $50,000 was made off the Isle of Wight in the presence of the secretary of war and a large number of military experts. The old man-of-war Harpy was towed into the Solent and as soon as she was sighted from Cliff End Port the Brennan torpedo was sent to meet her. The torpedo, guided from the fort, played around the doomed ship at will, following every movement of her.

After a few minutes of preliminary evolutions the torpedo struck home. There was a tremendous shock which caused the land to tremble for a few seconds, followed by a dense black cloud and fragments of timber. When the smoke cleared it was seen that about one-third of her majesty's ship Harpy had been torn away and her masts had gone by the board. In about a minute she began to sink and two minutes later she had quite disappeared.—[Washington Star.

An Arab Foundling's Career.

The public has been reading lately a great many dispatches from France and Africa, giving the progress of the war which the French government has been waging in Dahomey. Lieutenant Colonel Archinard was the officer mentioned as being in command of the French troops, who, although merely a handful of some four or five hundred cavalry, have inflicted great slaughter on their opponents, killing as many as a thousand in one engagement.

There recently arrived in this city a young French officer who is an intimate friend of Colonel Archinard, and who relates the following strange history of the dashing young colonel's life:

"About twenty-six years ago, at the time France was engaged in a series of petty wars against the nomad tribes in Algeria, and after one of these engagements a certain Gaston Archinard, then a captain in a cavalry regiment, was attending to the removal of the wounded, when one of his men discovered a little Arab child, who had evidently been abandoned by its parents in their flight.

Being a bachelor, and, liking the bright, intelligent look in the little fellow's face, the captain determined to adopt him and give him his name. He, therefore, sent him to a lycee or French school in Bordeaux, where the lad was educated, and later, in 1875, the captain having risen to the rank of brigadier general, he caused him to be enlisted as a private in the Seventh Hussars, under his own name of Archinard. Gaining rapid promotion he was soon sent to the Cavalry School at Saumar, from whence he graduated in 1880, only ten years ago, as a sub-lieutenant of calvary.

He was then sent to Tunis, and fought through the campaign of 1882, and the following year saw him commanding a battalion in Tonquin. In 1887 he was sent to Senegal as a major in the famous regiment of Spahis Senegalais, which he commanded, as lieutenant colonel, in his late successful campaign in Dahomey. Although a pure-blooded Arab, with a thorough French military education, Colonel Archinard, it is whispered in prominent Parisian military circles, is next on the list for promotion to the coveted rank of general of a division of the French army.—[New York Star.

Her Picture On Every Silver Dollar.

The figure stamped on the face of our Bland silver dollar is an exact likeness of Miss Anna W. Williams, a young lady of Philadelphia. The profile is the work of a young Briton named Morgan. When Mr. Morgan came to this country, in 1876, to devise a stamp for the coinage of our standard dollar, he at once entered the Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, that he might more thoroughly Americanize his work. Here he remained for several months, then spent several days trying to sketch the head of the fanciful Goddess of Liberty.

Finally, he concluded to abandon the idea of making a fanciful design, and, in its stead, use the profile of an American girl. Aided by a friend, he began searching for one whose beauty would entitle her to the honor of the position. For weeks he continued his search without success, until he was introduced to Miss Williams, then a resident of 1023 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia. With great difficulty he persuaded her to sit for a sketch.

After four trying sittings Mr. Morgan succeeded in obtaining sufficient tracings to enable him to proceed with his work. With what degree of success he met may be seen by an examination of the silver dollar. As to the beauty of her figure, Mr. Morgan declares her profile to be the most perfect he has ever seen either in this country or England. For two years the identity of the figure was kept a profound secret, and the original picture is still carefully preserved.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Shaving on Sunday.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is to be called upon to determine whether shaving in barber shops on Sunday is a necessity and therefore lawful. The question has been passed upon by the courts in several States, and the general conclusion has been, states the New York Herald, that open barber shops are in violation of the law." In one case the Court remarked that "if men want to get shaved on that day they must be their own barbers or appeal to the Legislature to change the law. The latest tribunal heard from on the subject is the Supreme Court of Indianna. It holds that the question is one for a jury to decide.

Wild Camels in California.

As proof that the camels brought to Arizona a number of years ago are not extinct and are breeding rapidly, the following from the Yuma (Cal.) Sentinel is reproduced: A large band of camels, numbering 35, were seen within a few miles of Harrisburg last week. Jim Doten caught one with a lariat, and after bringing it into the camp was forced to shoot it, as all the horses around became badly frightened at the sight of the ungainly beast.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A LABOR revolution is threatened in England.

POLICE discontent troubles Paris as well as London.

THE bakers in Lisbon, Portugal, have gone on strike.

CONTRACTORS and builders all over the country are very busy.

ALL the car-builders of the country have their hands full of work.

ALL the railroad companies are making extensions and improvements.

CANADIAN workmen are still pouring into New England and Michigan.

THE miners will strike next spring for eight hours; and they will win.

A LARGE ship yard, the largest in the country, will be started soon near Philadelphia.

BRICKYARD workers at Denver, Col., have a co-operative company with a capital of $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA'S locomotive works are busy on a large order for seventy-eight and eighty ton engines.

RICHARD COUGHLIN, of Paterson, N. J., eighty years of age, is reported to be the oldest conductor living.

THERE are said to be 75,000 women in this country who make a living by running the typewriting machines.

NEVER were American technical and manual training schools so prosperous. Hundreds of boys and young men are entering them.

IN the fields in Germany, the women cut the grain with scythes and bind it, while the men help them in the latter work and pile it on the carts.

THE makers of horse shoes and mule shoes, especially those using special machinery, have all the orders in hand which they are able to accept.

THE cigarmakers' unions of this country have been invited to send delegates to the International Cigarmakers' Congress to be held at Antwerp, Belgium.

THE young Emperor of Germany has dismissed Court Seneschal von Liebenau for refusing to admit to the royal presence a deputation of workingmen recently

A RECENT consular report shows that cooperative societies are becoming very numerous in Germany, and that over 4000 are doing a profitable business in that Empire.

DOMESTIC servants are so scarce in Montreal, Canada, that women in want of help are said to visit the jail with a view to engaging young women to work for them at the close of their terms of imprisonment.

THE Philadelphia cloakmakers, following the example of their New York comrades, have gained a decided victory. Their bosses will employ none but Union men, and the scabs are to be discharged. The strike lasted fourteen weeks.

IT was back in 1870 that the Dolfus's of Mulhausen, Germany, reduced the working day in their vast cotton mills from twelve hours a day to eleven hours, and the same men turned out five per cent. more work. Yet out of 2271 of these famous workmen only 1553 could read and write.

THE New York Association of Working Girls is composed of eighteen clubs, with a total membership of 2635. The association has rented thirteen whole houses and thirteen rooms. It has 182 classes in dressmaking, sewing, cooking, etc., twenty-three libraries, five music clubs, twelve provident and benefit schemes, and twelve resolve clubs.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S chief cook is a Mohammedan.

GENERAL EZETA, who heads the revolution in Salvador, is only twenty-seven years old.

SENATOR DIXON, of Rhode Island, is said to have a marvelous memory for facts and figures.

WHEN General Spinner writes now he is compelled to keep his eye open with a piece of adhesive plaster.

T. T. CRAVENS is the wheat king of California. He now has 17,000 bushels of wheat ready to be harvested.

R. B. HAYES, Grover Cleveland and James G. Blaine are the only living Presidential candidates nominated prior to 1888.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN, the Democratic nominee for the governorship of Tennessee, is a cousin of the late President, James Buchanan.

BISHOP JOYCE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has traveled on an average of 4000 miles a month since the beginning of the year.

ADAM KING, the United States Consul-General to Paris, is authority for the statement that the position is worth $17,000 a year.

MISS GRACE KING, the Louisiana novelist, is a woman of stately figure and striking features. Her hair and eyes are brown and she is twenty-seven years old.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, in her old age remains the same elegant and graceful woman of the world whose beauty was once the toast of all nations.

HENRY E. ABBEY, of New York city, who is probably the most successful theatrical manager of the time, began his career as a cornet-player in an Ohio rural orchestra.

WHEN the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad was begun in 1846, George Roberts, the present President of the road, was a rodman in one of the surveying parties.

COLONEL THOMAS RUSSELL MARSHALL, who has just been elected Commandant of the Virginia Military Institute, is thirty-eight years old and a graduate of the institute.

LADY EDITH WARD, who is reported to be betrothed to Count Herbert Bismarck, is a tall and very stylish young English woman. She is very highly educated if not especially pretty.

A LITTLE black sign with the name of "Salmon P. Chase" on it in gilt letters still remains on the door of the Cincinnati law office where the future Chief Justice placed it many years ago.

OLIVE SCHREINER, the author of "An African Farm," has, it is said, a cannabalistic liking for raw meat. She takes her beefsteak just warm enough to remove the effects of the ice box.

THE Duke of Connaught of to-day is described as standing gravely erect, a soldier every inch of him, and all the handsomer for the brown with which Indian sunshine has tanned his keen face.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON delights in the possession of three wigs. One is short hair, just been cut; another is of medium growth, just right, and the third is rather long—in fact, needs trimming.

HENRY M. STANLEY says that long absence from the ranks of journalism has rendered it difficult for him to write easily. But in his book just published he wrote at the rate of 8000 words a day.

AN amusing scene happened in the Sullivan County, New York Court House the other day. The wife of one of the parties to a suit was on the witness stand and intrusted her baby to the care of another woman, who was tending it below. The child became restless after awhile and announced its desire to see its mother in notes of unmistakable pathos, which might be traced to hunger. After trying in vain to quiet the child the woman came up the stairs and into the court, the baby all the time yelling at the top of its lungs. Judge Thornton jumped up and cried: "Take that child out of court." The woman addressed heeded not the command, but continued to advance, and holding the youngster out to its mother over the head of a prominent lawyer, exclaimed, with fire flashing from her eye: "Court or no court, this child has got to be attended to."

PARADE OF THE G. A. R.

The President Reviews 40,000 Veterans in Boston, Mass.

The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Boston, was the grandest demonstration in the history of the order, and one of the greatest demonstrations that city ever saw. Counting in the 150 bands and drum corps, there were fully 40,000 men in line.

The moving of this great body of men through the streets was accomplished with creditable celerity. The hour of beginning the march was appointed by Commander-in-Chief Alger for half-past ten, but he did not see fit to order the movement until an hour later. Then, however, the march was expeditious, the only delay at any point being a trifling one caused by a fire on Washington street, near Hollis. It required two hours and twelve minutes for the head of the column to reach the reviewing stand at the head of the line, and it was 6 o'clock before the Sons of Veterans, who were to bring up the rear, left their place of formation, on Marlborough street. The march was not over until 7.30.

The centre of attraction was the grand stand in Copley square, from which President Harrison reviewed the parade. This stand had a seating capacity for more than three thousand persons, and when the head of the column came into view there was but little vacant space. The large area surrounding the square afforded opportunity for thousands of persons to see the President, General Sherman and other distinguished visitors.

Among those on this stand beside the President and General Sherman, both of whom wore their G. A. R. badges, were Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Tracy, Proctor, Noble and Rusk, General Sickles, General Greely, General Butler, General John C. Robinson, the former Commander of the First corps, who lost his leg at Fredericksburg; General Charles Devens, Governors Brackett, of Massachusetts; Burleigh, of Maine; Davis, of Rhode Island, and Dillingham, of Vermont; Admirals Gherardi and Kimberley, Congressmen Boutelle and Lodge, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. McKee and Mlle. Nordica.

There was a total suspension of business throughout the city on the part of dealers in everything except food and drink.

Forty-three departments were represented in the line, all arranged in the order of seniority, except that the Massachusetts men, being the receiving body, took the left.

The naval organizations, with about 4000 old tars marching, and the Sons of Veterans formed interesting features of the procession.

One hundred thousand strangers were believed to have been in Boston. Excursionists came pouring in all the morning, and the streets were crowded from an early hour.

TWENTY-SIX PERISHED.

A Building Wrecked in Germany With Terrible Loss of Life.

During a very heavy storm that prevailed at Crefeld, Germany, a house containing fifty inhabitants fell to the ground. Thirteen persons who were in the house were instantly killed. Their bodies have been taken from the ruins. Twenty others, more or less injured were rescued, while twelve are still buried in the wreck. Efforts are being made to extricate those who are in the ruins, cries for help from some of whom are audible to the rescuing party.

All who were buried in the ruins are now accounted for. Three men, six women and seventeen children were killed.

BRUTAL ACT OF ARABS.

Rebel Success in a Fight With the Troops of the Sultan of Morocco.

The following dispatch has been received at London: "An engagement has taken place between a force of rebel Arabs and the army of the Sultan of Morocco. One hundred and twenty prisoners were captured by the rebels. They were all massacred.

Among the captives was a son of the Governor of the province in which the rising took place. Portions of his body were cut off while he was alive and toasted. He was then compelled by Attinsi, the leader of the rebels, to eat his own flesh."

ROBBED A SANCTUARY.

Bandits Attack a Monastery and Kill Three Monks.

The monastery near Narti, Italy, was attacked in broad daylight by a party of bandits.

The monks made a brave resistance and three of them were killed in the struggle for the defence of their property.

The bandits succeeded, however, in carrying off many valuables, including the sacred vessels used in the chapel.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ARIZONA is suffering from floods.

LUNACY is rapidly increasing in England.

SILVER has gone up eighteen cents an ounce.

THERE are 10,253 Americans living in France.

THE Hessian fly is becoming a pest in the wheat fields of New Jersey.

THE population of New Hampshire is 50,000 less than that of Boston.

CANADA is imposing a tax of $6 a barrel on importations of American pork.

REPORTS from Manitoba indicate the largest yield of wheat ever raised there.

THE great English horse Melton has been sold to King Humbert, of Italy, for $50,000.

AN international beauty show at Vienna, Austria, offers as its first prize the sum of $1200.

THE factories in this country making glass tableware have been sold to an English syndicate.

THE number of Turkish pilgrims to the shrine of Mecca this year is estimated at 300,000.

SO much snow has fallen in Switzerland this summer that it has put a stop to mountain climbing.

A NUMBER of Armenian peasants were burned alive by the Turks for failing to pay their taxes.

THE continuous heavy rains in Nicaragua have retarded considerably the construction of the canal.

IT is estimated that fully 4000 Pennsylvanians are in the employ of the United States Government.

A SUMMER charity in Philadelphia has given a day's pleasure to nearly 700,000 people in thirteen years.

NEW YORK traveling clothing salesmen say that the South is their best section for orders this season.

THE Salvation Army is expending $150,000 for new "barracks" at Sheffield and Birmingham, in England.

THE United States Treasury holds 191 millions in gold, and the yearly production is nearly thirty millions.

SO great is the depreciation of Spanish paper money in Cuba that gold is quoted at $2.43, while flour is selling at $12.25, gold, per barrel.

THE aggregate of the public building bills reported in the present Congress is $35,171,530. These cover 241 buildings, almost one for each member.

FRUIT is so scarce the country over this season that during the next six weeks there will be 3000 carloads less for New York city alone than last year.

THE official returns place the population of Johnstown, Penn., at 31,000, which is larger than before the flood. The population on the day before the flood was 29,114, and 2187 of these perished. The population of Cambria County, in which Johnstown is situated, is 65,616.

EXCURSION parties from New England and the Middle States are visiting Alaska. One recent party numbered 100 persons.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS, SOLICITOR AND SENATORS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

As will be seen, by the proceedings appearing in this week's CAROLINIAN, that Claude M. Bernard Esq. of Pitt County, has been unanimously recommended and endorsed as the Republican Candidate for Congress in this District. As he may not be very well known to some of the people in other parts of the District, the following brief sketch may not be out of place. He was born in the County of Pitt and is about 35 years of age. Of Baptist stock, he was a student at Wake Forest College. He studied law at Greensboro under Judges Dick and Dillard, and obtained his license before the Supreme Court in 1881. He came home and located at Greenville and received a fair share of legal practice up to 1887, when he entered into co-partnership with Hon. Aug. M. Moore and together they had the largest practice at the Greenville bar, excepting Messrs Latham & Skinner. Mr. Moore's removal to the West in 1889 left the entire responsibility of the business in the hands of Mr. Bernard. He has been twice Mayor of Greenville; was candidate for Solicitor, but, the District being overwhelmingly Democratic, was defeated; was Chairman of the Republican Convention at Edenton that nominated Hon. E. A. White for Congress, and was a Delegate to the last National Republican Convention at Chicago. He is a man of decided ability, his habits are good, his character is irreproachable and he is an earnest Republican.

Ex-Judge Charles C. Pool, of Pasquotank, who has been recommended and endorsed for Solicitor, is so well and favorably known in this Judicial District that an extended notice would be a work of supererogation. When on the Bench he was extremely popular and his rulings gave satisfaction both to the bar and the people. Possessing a remarkably strong legal cast of mind and a great deal more than ordinary ability, it will be no task for him to fully equip himself to perform the duties pertaining to the office of Solicitor. The Republicans have several times nominated him for office and he always run ahead of the party ticket.

John W. Halstead, of Camden, and Enoch T. Snipes, of Hertford who were recommended and endorsed for Senators are both gentlemen of high character and standing and are much stronger than their party in their respective counties. They have both had legislative experience, and, being men of strong practical business sense, are especially qualified to represent the District in the Senate.

The ticket, from top to bottom, is a capital one, and if every Republican will do his duty it can be—it *will* be elected,

INCREASING FARM PRODUCT VALUES.

Last year it was the protective tariff that forced the prices down, so the free trade papers and politicians argued, We wonder how they will explain the rise this year? "Corn a fraction higher" is a frequent market bulletin now. Have any of the Democrats taken notice that this is in spite of the "robber tariff" being the same it was last year?

Unless something happens very soon the Democratic argument that that a tariff hurts the farmer by increasing the price of things he is compelled to buy and decreasing the prices of what he has to sell will lose its force. Producers are beginning to realize that overproduction in the country at large had more to do with prices last year than the tariff had.

There has been, as Senator Morrill said recently, "a glut of misinformation disseminated on the subject and a concealment of the fact that prices of farm products are depressed throughout the world." The politicians who have been making capital out of this depression will soon begin to reap the whirlwind.

The mercantile agencies report a smaller number of business failures. This indicates that business is being done on a careful basis and that the farmers, upon whom the country merchants depend largely, are paying their debts, showing that they are not in such desperate fix as demagogues would have the country believe.

When capital and labor understand that each is the other's best friend there will be an end of "strikes" of demands, of oppression, and of outside interference.

A cotemporary rises to remark that the present attitude of the **Democrats** in Congress is that of a **yellow dog setting** on its haunches **and howling.**

REPUBLICAN COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

By request, and for the information of Republicans generally, we quote from the "Plan of Organization," adopted at the last Republican State Convention, that which relates to counties.

The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of the number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: Provided that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

The chairman of the county executive committee shall call the convention to order and act as temporary chairman, until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

Delegates and alternates, 3 each, to the county conventions, shall be elected only by a vote of the republicans of each precinct meeting assembled.

Notice and publication of not less than fifteen days of the time, place and purpose of such conventions, and not otherwise.

WHERE DOES BRANCH RESIDE?

It is said that Mr. Branch the Demo-Alliance Candidate for Congress does not reside in this District; that his family live in Raleigh. The following notice in the Raleigh *News & Observer* would indicate that this is true:

It is with pleasure we announce this morning as will be seen by reference to our special that W. A. B. Branch, Esq., has been nominated for Congress in the first district on the first ballot and by such a flattering vote.

Mr. Branch was born and raised among us and we are always glad to chronicle the success of our Raleigh boys

No occupant of the Speakers' chair, with the exception of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine, ever displayed the force of character, controll over his associates and command over his own temper on trying occasions which have been shown by Thomas B. Reed.

England, from 1870 to 1890, increased her exports $283,000,000; the United States increased her exports $468,000,000. But a little insignificant fact like this is of no account to those Democratic editors and politicians who have read in English text books, that a protective tariff cripples foreign trade.

A cotemporary thinks that Senator Vance is in danger of being pulverized between the upper and nether millstones of North Carolina's political mill. The Farmers' Alliance is wearing away his chance for reelection on the one side, and the Richmond and Danville Railroad influence on the other.

One of the Georgia Alliannce Congressional candidates has issued an address in which he says: "I am carrying the banner of Democracy in my left hand." That expresses the situation quite clearly. The Georgia Democrats are in somewhat of a left handed fix.

The Charleston News and Courier double discounts the Atlanta Constitution's boycott calling upon the Southern bulldozers to "boycot the shot gun." That is a Southern boycott which will receive general endorsement from all who believe in free speech, free press and a fair vote

Day in and day out the newspappers burdened with stories of divorce, conjugal infelicity, and domestic unhappiness. So much so, indeed, that a careless critic would be apt to say this country is given over to home discomfort, to badly yoked men and women.

Five of those South American Republics propose to coalesce for the better maintenance of peace and the question naturally arises if one of them has a revolution seven times a week, will five of them have five times as many in one-fifth of the time?

The avidity with which the Democrats seized upon that Cape May cottage, and their reluctance to give up discussing it, show how free from flaw Harrison's administration is. If that is their greatest card they are not "in the game"

The American photographers may not be a thing of beauty or a joy forever, but he photograghs things of beauty which are joys forever, when he can secure a negative that *is* a negative.

George Law, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Jay Gould were American born, and started as low as boys could do. See where they rose to. Boys! the same road is open for you.

The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Webb and Dimit in Texas. It contains upwards of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures 800,000 sheep.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1890.

The disposition on the part of the democratic Senators to delay the passage of the tariff bill has reached a stage when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Seeing that if something is not done to hurry matters the bill will dot be voted on before Christmas the republicans have decided to do something. Just what will probably be definitely determined by the Senatorial caucus.

Resolutions have been offered by Senators Blair, Edmunds, Hoar and Quay, to bring about the desiredend—a curtailment of debate on the tariff bill; and all of these resolutions are in the hands of the committee on Rules which is composed of Senators Aldrich, Sherman, Ingalls, Harris and Blackburn. The resolution of Senator Quay, which was the last one offered, has created a veritable sensation, because, if adopted, it will result in shelving the Federal election bill for this session. It provides that no bills, except the tariff bill, general appropriation bills and bills relating to public buildings and lands shall be taken up by Congress during the remainder of this session and that the turiff bill be voted upon August 20. Senator Hoar offered an amendment to include the Federal Election bill.

Many rumors are rife as to a bargain having been made between Senators Quay and Gorman whereby the former promised to shelve the Federal Election bill and the latter agreed to have the tariff bill voted upon August 20. I can state on the very highest possible authority that no such bargain has been made or even thought of, and that Senator Quay in offering this resolution is only endeavoring to have the tariff bill disposed of, and to bring this already extraordinary long session to a close. His reason for leaving the Federal Election bill ont of his resolution is that he thinks that it will bo impossible to pass it in time to take effect at this years Congressional elections, therefore he does not think any good will be accomplished by prolonging the session in order to pass it.

Owing to lack of a quorum the House has done little outside of routine business this week. There are a few more than a quorum in the city, but it seems impossible to keep them on the floor of the House for any length of time, and the democrats are always ready to make the point of "no quorum" when a vote is to be taken. Some ugly stories about card parties composed of members in committee rooms and neighboring restaurants are being circulated here, and if some of the members are not more careful they will find themselves in bad odor at home, and it will serve them right to. They were not elected to play cards.

The President returned from the G A R encampment yesterday afternoon. He says he had a great time and what pleased him more was that all of the "boys" seemed to enjoy themselves. He also spoke very highly of the new Commander-in Chief.

The democrats don't like Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. Well, nobody asked them to.

A joint resolution has been passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President extending the old appropriations in the cases of the regular appropriation bills which have not yet become laws until the 29th inst.

Blood Diseases.

Blood diseases are terrible on account of their loathsome nature and the fact that they wreck the constitution so completely unless the proper antidote is applied. B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) is composed of the true antidote for blood poison. Its use never fails to give satisfaction.

Mrs. Laura Hart, Beaufort, S. C. writes: "A loathsome form of blood poison was killing me. My appetite was lost, my bones ached, and parts of my flesh seemed as if it would come off my bones. A friend brought me a bottle of B B B. The sores began herling at once and when I had taken two bottles I surprised my friends at my rapid recovery."

W. A. Bryan, Moody, Tex. says: "I had an agonizing case of salt rheum for four years, which medicine I took only seemed to aggravate until I found B B B. It cured my hand which resembles a burnt surface, It also cured my two children of itch, which had resisted previouf treatment.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicide does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation ann indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 and $1 at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Billiousness. All dealers keep it.

At the Republican Convention of the Second District held at Henderson on the 14th inst, Hon. Henry P Cheatham was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

The name of Senator Vance was not mentioned at the meeting of the State Alliance. Significant.

STATE NEWS.

Two Mormon elders are preaching in the country near Greensboro, and have made several converts. They have been warned to leave.

The Weldon Water Power Company is laying the foundation of a mill which will have a capacity to grind 2,000 bushels of corn a day. They are also going to build a grain elevator.

The Commissioners of Hyde county have declared a "declaration of independence" on the oyster question. They declare the oyster beds free and open to all the people regardless of any prescriptive title.

The Raleigh Observer says: From a letter received by a friend we hear that Dr. Eugene Grissom has opened offices in the Masonic building, Denver, Colorado, and is practicing medicine in that city.

The Durham Globe says some people never can be suited. A gentleman came to town the other day and complained that his crops are growing so rank they will strain the ground so that it will not produce a crop next year.

On the morning of the 11th inst a colored servant at the Hotel Fountain, at Winston, attempted to kindle a fire in the kitchen with kereosene oil. The can exploded, badly injuring the servant and setting fire to the building, which was destroyed Loss $17,000.

The United States Court at Raleigh rendered a decision on the 15th inst that the law imposing a tax of $500 upon fertilizer companies doing business in North Carolina is a violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act and unconstitutional.

TWO ROSES.

I send two roses to my fair—
A red one and a white—
And if she loves me she will wear
The pure white rose to-night;
But if my love deny me grace,
To bid my hope be dead,
In her sweet bosom will she place
The fatal one—the red.

* * * * *

In hope and fear the day I spend;
Each moment slowly goes,
For all my future doth depend
Upon a simple rose.
"Oh, that the night would come," I sigh,
Then wish 'twere only noon.
For me, if hope be doomed to die,
The night will come too soon.

* * * * *

She comes! and with her comes a breath
Of roses on the air,
And be it life or be it death,
I look upon my fair.
I see the white rose on her breast,
The red rose on her cheek;
What need of words to tell the rest,
So p'ain these roses speak!

—*The Repository.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Eastern District of North Carolina.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. Aug. 12, 1890.

To whom it may concern: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the United States District Court Clerk's Office at Elizabeth City, N. C., in the suit of Jesse H. Everstt vs. the steamer I. D. Coleman, I have attached the said Steamer, and on the 20th day of August, 1890, said cause will be tried at the United States court-room at Elizabeth City, N. C., when and where all persons are cited to appear and interpose their claims. J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal,
By T. P. WILCOX Deputy Marshal.

Notice

NORTH CAROLINA: Perquimans County In the Superior Court. Fall Term 1890, Joseph Nixon vs. Susan Nixon.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendant in the Superior Court of Perquimans county, State of North Carolina; that a summons has been issued against the defendant, and returned, "defendant Susan Nixion is not to be found in Perquimans county;" and the said defendant will take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held in Hertford, in said county and State, on the (4th) fourth Monday in September, 1890 and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded. The defendant will take further notice that said action is begun by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony against said defendant.

This 30th day of July, 1890.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Clerk Superior Court
F. Picard, att'y for plaintiff.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE—TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, Washington D C., August 2 1890:—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o' clock P. M. of Wednesday, August 20, 1890, to furnish and deliver at the False Cape Life Saving Station, coast of Virginia, and the Whale's Head, Pauls Gamiel's Hill, Nag's Head, Fea Island, Chicamicomico, Big Kinnekeet, Durant's and Ocracoke Life-Saving Stations, coast of North Carolina, each:

8000 pounds best first growth timothy hay (baled). 1200 pounds best rye straw (bundled); 6000 poun ls shelled corn; 6000 pounds oats.

All grain to be of the best merchantable feed grain, sound, well-filled, free from chaff, dirt or other impurities, and put up in well sewed new sacks which are to become the property of the Government, without additional cost.

Proposals may be made for all of the articles required or for one or more items, but bids for less than the full quantity of any one item will not be considered. The price must be by the hundred pounds on all articles. One half of the quantity of forage for each Station must be delivered on October 1, 1890, and the other half on April 1, 1891. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $100 00 drawn to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, as security that the bidder will enter into contract, without delay, and give such bonds for the faithful performance thereof as may be required of if his bid be accepted. Certified checks will be returned within two weeks to the unsuccessful bidders, and the check of the successful bidder after his contract and bond shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Envelope containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposal to furnish Forage" The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive defects. No contracts will be awarded until an appropriation has been made for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891,

S. J. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Notice!

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, NORFOLK & NORTH CAROLINA CANAL COMPANY,
Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1890.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal.

Formerly the

Dismal Swamp Canal,

will be **closed** for improvements on the **First Day of October, 1890.**

For further particulars apply to HENRY ROBERTS, Gen'l Superintend't No. 9 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Va

A Handsome and Useful Present,

"GET THE BEST."

The PAUL E. WIRT

Fountain Pen.

"An absolutely perfect fountain pen, compared with which all others are frank failures."—*Mark Twain.*

Gives absolute satisfaction to over 300,000 people. Simple, Durable and Reliable, To suit any hand.

More sold than all others combined.

Send for Catalogue.

Address, PAUL E. WIRT, Bloomsburg, Pa.

(Mention this Paper.)

UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Term Opens Sept. 4.

Tuition $30.

Four regular courses of study, Classical, Philosophical, Literary, Scientific.

Special courses in Chemistry, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Pharmacy, and other studies.

Separate schools of Law and Medicine, whose students may attend the University lectures. Address,

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, LL. D
President, Chapel Hill, N. C.

NETS FOR '90-91.

The Gloucester Net & Twine Company,

invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the

Best Goods

are the most economical to the poorest Fisherman.

Our Mr. Charles E. Ladd, who has already made a very interesting visit to the Fisheries of the Sound, and is thoroughly acquainted with the process of making Nets and arranging them agreeable to the orders of Fishermen, will have charge of the supplying on the Sound, and I will assure the people whom I have dealt with full fifty years that we will do right in all things relating to fishing gear.

Wm. Stowe,

President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,

Boston Mass.

J. H. Harris
— WITH —
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers
and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

14 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.

Special attention given to the sale o **North Carolina Shad** and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.

Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

DETROIT SURE GRIP Steel Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Stevedores, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

ULTON IRON & ENGINE WORKS
Estab 852 10 Brush St, Detroit, Mic

FAVORITE SINGER!

Warranted for Five Years.

LOW ARM

ONLY $20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINGER

Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers

Sent on trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
869 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maltby & Oldfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF & DEALERS IN

Norfolk Steam Works Hand-made, Pressed, Moulded or Shaped Building and Paving Bricks.

Drain Tiles,

For Farm Drainage and small Culverts.

Cement Pipe,

For Well Curbs and large Culverts.

George S. Oldfield,

Office & P. O. Address 26 Holt St. & at works.

—Telephone No. 206.—

Manufactories, Maltby St., A. & C. Turnpike.

Norfolk, - Va.

Prompt Returns. Established 1866

J. W. WHARTON,

Wholesale

—Frui and Produce—

Commission Merchant,

3 Tack Street, Phila.

Oranges, Apples Potatoes, Onions, Peaches, Berries and Southern Vegetables

A Specialty.

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4-tf. Agent

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

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Valuable Water Mill for Sale.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvider Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

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SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT, MAY 1 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:23 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.

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Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

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The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 95 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

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It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice.* It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick.*

It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, President Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Sommer, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*

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Just how the thing goes and will tell you it is indispensable and saves its cost over and over again, making old hose as good as new.

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One box containing 6 menders, 20 Bands, and 1 Plier sent *prepaid* to any address on receipt of price.

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In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

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EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!

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WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. E. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. W. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. B. Wilson, W. M., E. V. Lamb, Sec'y, S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor. J. D. Fulner, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: E. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot.
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
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At the Old Stand on Road Street
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—BY—
H. O. HILL,
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Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,
But hustle right off and get the pick of the New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travel ing public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired. Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprieto

--Eagle Hotel--
Hertford, - - - - N, C
Joseph H. Long, Propr.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING AUGUST 19, 1890.

☞'Tis the "same story," but it is interesting—the crop prospect the best in many years.

☞S. B. Spruill esq., of Plymouth, has been made Chairman of the Democratic Congressional District Committee.

☞The CAROLINIAN goes to press too early to announce the result of the Democratic Senatorial Convention at Hertford to-day.

☞In the Senate, on the 15th inst., on considering the River and Harbor bill, the following appropriations for this District were agreed to: $4,000 for Pasquotank River and $15,000 for Mackey's Creek.

☞Now that the candidates of both parties in this District are in the field the CAROLINIAN wishes, in the beginning, to have it distinctly understood that it will do all that it honorably can in support of the Republicans, but will not indulge in any unmanly attacks upon or vituperative abuse of the Democrats.

☞C. M. Bernard esq, of Greenville, who has just been placed in the field as the Republican candidate for Congress, spent several days here last week. It was, we believe, his first visit to Elizabeth City. He made many acquaintances and friends while here, and all were very favorably impressed with him. Those who know considerable about the feeling in the District predict that he will be elected.

☞While the CAROLINIAN is radically opposed politically to Hon. T. G. Skinner, it is frank to say that he has represented the District as well as any Democrat could, and his party, if it thinks a Democrat can be elected this time, have committed a worse than political blunder in setting him aside for a new and inexperienced man. Take the prominent Members of Congress of both parties, and they will tell you that it took all of two terms to thoroughly learn the rules and to familiarize themselves with the manifold duties of a Member to be able to wield influence. Tom Skinner has been diligently doing this, but just as he equipped for the best service to the District his party dismisses him.

☞One of the now much talked-of men of Eastern Carolina is Col. Harry Skinner of Greenville. He is in the prime of life, has brains, and is an orator. Though a Democrat, he is in advance of his party in that he calls himself an "Agricultural *Protectionist.*" He has long, and especially since the Presidential election advocated the central idea that has culminated in what is called the Sub-Treasury plan, and his famous article in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* gave him National prominence. Having convictions, he has the courage to avow them. Despite the attempt of the Bourbons of his party to "set down" on him he *will be heard!*

☞By the proceedings, published in another column, it will be seen that, at the meeting of the Republican Executive Committees of the First Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts, held here on the 14 inst, it was decided to be inexpedient to call District Conventions at this time. This was not only the opinion entertained by the members of the Committees but it was supplemented by letters from leading Republicans, white and colored, from different parts of the Districts. After full discussion and deliberation, it was then decided to recommend and endorse candidates, as follows: C. M. Bernard, of Pitt, for Congress; Hon C. C. Pool, of Pasquotank, for Solicitor; and J. W. Halstead of Camden, and E. T. Snipes, of Hertford, for Senators. These are all well known Republicans and they are worthy of support.

☞As the CAROLINIAN intimated last week, the contest in the Democratic Congressional Convention was between Branch and Roberts, and other names were presented, and only failed by a fraction over *one vote* in forcing a second ballot, which many hoped for and, it is said, had it succeeded the result would have been different. The vote was 171 and a fraction for W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort (or Raleigh, which?); 121 and a fraction for W. P. Roberts, of Gates; 26 for W. P. Shaw, of Hertford; 19 for W. H. Lucas, of Hyde, and 14 for T. G. Skinner, of Perquimans. It was a wet blanket to the *workers* of the party—those who have been fighting its battles, and these will be very apt to feel more luke warmness than enthusiasm in this campaign.

—That "the proceedings were harmonious," isn't true. At one time Pandemonium reigned and it looked as if the Convention would break up in a row. It was when a call was made for Col. Harry Skinner to make a speech. A leading delegate from Beaufort objected. This aroused a feeling of indignation on one side, and a boisterous uproar on the other, reminding spectators of a mob. At last, to settle the matter, the roll of the counties was called and Col. Skinner was denied a hearing by a vote of 260 to 80!

☞Let the girls and boys prepare something for the Fair.

☞The infant prodigy often becomes the youthful prodigal.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

☞The finer the manure and the soil the more benefit can be derived.

☞Increasing the yield is a good plan of lessening the cost of production.

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

☞Procrastination may be the thief of time, but it was never known to get anything else.

——Miles of new Dress Goods for sale at Fowler & Co. Call and examine.

☞Do you take the CAROLINIAN? It will keep you posted in the news of the District and State. Only $1,50 a year.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞It is true that "charity begins at home," but that is no reason why a man should treat his wife as though she were an inmate of the county poor house.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

☞Cheerful, active labor is a blessing. An old philosopher says: "The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind; when once we rest, we darken."

——WANTED: 100 Merchants to handle Fowler & Co's 25 cent wool Hats and 10 cent Suspenders.

☞A large extra demand for copies of this week's CAROLINIAN, after the outside had been printed, again compels us to issue a number of half sheets.

☞Visitors at the seaside say that the summer girl is on deck just now, but that owing to the startliug peculiarities of her attire it is difficult to distinguish her from the summer "boy."

——Buy E. P. Reed & Co's fine shoes. Fowler & Co., agents.

☞The CAROLINIAN holds that a Judge who presides over a Court should never permit lawyers or attorneys practicing before him to malign, browbeat, blackguard and insult witnesses, as too many of them do.

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been [illegible]

☞Said an intelligent Democrat the other day: "So far as the Farmers' Alliance is concerned, as it adheres to its principles it is all right, but when it allows political adventurers to use it to further their own selfish interests, then it is all wrong." He spoke as though he thought that was happening.

——Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞We acknowledge calls during the past week from C. M. Bernard and Harry Skinner, of Greenville; G. E. Buckman, J. H. Small and W. B. Rodman jr., of Washington; Dr. D. H. Abbott, of Vandermere; G. B. Bliven, of Manteo; Wheeler Martin, of Williamston; L. Basnight, of Columbia; N. B. Yeager, of Plymouth; S. J. Parker, of Menola; J. W. Halstead and W. Lynch, of Lilly; J. W. Taylor, of South Mills; W. S. Harrison, of Powell's Point; J. Q. A Woo of Hertford; J. R. B. Hathaway, of Edenton; St. Leon Scull, of Gatesville and W. P. Shaw, of Murfreesboro.

☞The CAROLINIAN holds that every young man should take an interest in politics. He should make a study of economic questions and familiarize himself with the principles that underlie the political parties. It is a duty he owes to himself and his country. Under our republican form of government the office holders are merely the servants of the people. But if the people neglect their duty, what can be expected of their servants? Does it not follow that a failure on the part of the sovereign people to watch and guard their interests will result in deteriorating the public service.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage. We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

☞At the Democratic Convention last week several not very consistent things occurred, and among them the following paradox: Whenever the name of Branch the Alliance men's candidate, was mentioned they cheered; then, again, when some speaker referred to Senator Vance they made the Court House ring with applause. Now the Alliance men declare in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and they say that they want to send Mr. Branch to Congress to pass it in the lower House, and yet they make themselves hoarse in shouting for Vance who, in a public letter, has distinctly stated that he cannot support the measure and hence, when it goes to the Senate, will oppose it! Are any comments needed? Only this just now: How can can any real friend of Vance support Branch?

LOCAL MENTION

Very quiet in the City since the Democratic Convention. It is said the bars made more than the hotels. Of course,—Lawn parties are frequent and popular.—It was a great pleasure to see and greet so many of the prominent Republicans of the District who were here attending the meeting of the District Committees on Thursday. They were all of good cheer and spoke hopefully of the outlook.—Frank Vaughan esq, has been quite ill but, we are glad to know, is able to be out again.—Miss Hallie Waters is taking in Nags Head.—Mr. L. F. Ziegler and family, of Edenton, have been visiting friends here.—

As a rule man's a fool,
When its hot he wants it cool;
When its cool he wants it hot;
Always wanting what is not.

—Several gentlemen who had not been here for two years, stated last week that they had never visited a place in which they saw such wonderful improvements as in Elizabeth City.—The Town Council have ordered an election on the Bond question on the 8th of September. As submitted it is not what the petitioners asked for.—The premium list of the Elizabeth City Fair will now soon be out.—The old jail, that has long been an eye-sore, is nearly down and removed,—Work on the new Fire Engine house will begin at once. Plans for a handsome building have been adopted.—The wooden sheds at the South end of the Market House have been taken down in order that new and neater ones may be erected. —"In union there is strength," murmured a down town druggist the other morning as he was vigorously stirring a mixture of asafœtida and aloes.—The young poet was asked to write something on a boy and a watermelon. The following was handed in:

Morn: Rolicksome.
Noon: Frolicksome.
Night: Colicksome.

—Our old friend E. K. Brink, former Postmaster of Wilmington, but now in business at Peterburg, called a few days ago. Not having met for a long time, it was pleasant to revive old memories.—C. C. Pool jr., has resigned his position with Robinson & Co., to accept one with Mr. Cecil Pool at Lynchburg, Va.—Miss Mae Wood has returned from a visit to friends at Berkley.—Mr. P. H. Iver proprietor of one of the Market stalls, purchased a savage bull in Camden, the other morning and in attempting to bring him to town was badly gored. The animal had to be shot in order to master him.—A large swarm of bees, having taken lodgment under the eaves of Mrs Shannon's house are doing a lively business, and this is a reminder of the advice:

"The song of the bee has a musical ring,
But, lest you need soothing assistance
Remember always its the very best thing
To keep him and his song at a distance."

—Capt. Samuel Waters showed us cotton bolls from his field that opened on the 15th. It was planted April 3rd; bloomed June 26th, and matured August 15th.—Bonnets are now called "castles in the air."—It was hot enough on Sunday.—Miss Fannie Mason, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs J. B. Fearing at Kiversid e.—Miss Jennie Holmes has gone to reside at Norfolk.—Arthur Pritchard, of the Forks, takes the lead in turnips, We say so because of the fine samples he laid on our table the other morning.—Mr. D. B. Bradford is enjoying a few days at Nags Head.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of "The Elizabeth City Fair" held at the Mayor's Office at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Weduesda y) evening.—Prof. S. L. Sheep returned yesterday from his visit to Pennsylvania.—Several delegates have left to attend the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh.—Mr. Frank E. Vaughan and family, of New York, pa ssed through on Friday to Nags Head.—Two colored men, Demos Owens and Wm. Martin, had an altercation on Saturday night, one of whom was seriously cut with a knife.—The Teachers' Institute is now in session here It is being conducted by Prof. M. S. C. Noble, of Wilmington. He is a live progressive man, and one of the leading educationalists of the State.—There were several cases before his Honor the Mayor yesterday, resulting in adding to the Town Treasury. —The Town Commissioners having rescinded the private letting of the Market stalls, they were put up, as the Ordinance requires, at public auction yesterday, and eight of them rented at from $50 up to $145, in all amounting to $780.—Judge and Mrs Albertson left to day on a visit to Petersburg, Va.—The Government Cutter "Violet" was in Port this week.—Miss Eva Stokes, of Hertford is visiting the Misses Gard, on Pearl street.—At the Temperance meeting in the Court House last night short talks were made by Messrs Paul Spence and J. A. Harrold, and a selection was read by Mr. T. J. Manu.—We are pained to announce that Mrs J. P. Overman continues very low, with no hope of recovery.—Miss Mary Griggs and Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have returned from Nag's Head.—Misses Eva Pailin and Maggie Bell are visiting friends in Camden.—Mrs John Wood, of Edenton, is visiting her mother, Mrs Martin, on Church street.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or household cares **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The Meeting of the Republican District Committees.

Candidates for Congress, Solicitor and Senators Unanimously Endorsed.

At a joint meeting of the Republican Executive Committees of the First Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts of North Carolina held at Elizabeth City on the 14th of August 1890, at which every County but one was represented, after a full consultation it was decided to be inexpedient to call District Conventions at this time.

Then, after full discussion, the following gentlemen were unanimously endorsed as the Republican Candidates, as follows: C. M. Bernard, Esq, of Pitt, for Congress; Hon. C. C. Pool, of Pasquotank, for Solicitor; and J. W. Halstead, of Camden and E. T. Snipes of Hertford; for Senators.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the CAROLINIAN, and that the other Republican papers of the State be requested to copy.

G. W. COBB, Chair'n
Congressional and Judicial District Executive Committees.
M. B. CULPEPPER, Chair'n
Senatorial District Executive Com.
S. J. PARKER, Secretary.

A Card.

A. L. Pendleton, being duly sworn, says three or four years ago the question to extend Water Street across Poindexter Creek was being agitated and he solicited private contributions which amounted to $400 in pledges; and among those who pledged Mr E. F. Lamb agreed to give $25 for the extension. If it is an "ugly job" *now*, as Mr. Lamb called it in the last issue of the *Falcon*, it seems to me it was *then*, although Mr. Lamb favored it.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Sworn to before me this 16th day of August 1890.

J. P. OVERMAN, C. S. C.

Is Consumption Incurable!

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark, says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle and able to oversee the worh on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."
Jesse Micdlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Hrd it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in the best of health. Try it. Sample bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

FOR THE BLOOD,
Weakness, Malaria, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

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Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

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For Both Sexes.
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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay requirep. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

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This delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the
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The charge for Board will be as follows:

Per day,	$2,00
Per week,	10.00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by one person,	50,00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by two persons,	35,00
Per month, 1 room occupied exclusively by three persons,	30,00

Special Rates to Families of Four or More Persons.

The buildings are new and comfortably arranged; furniture also new. The table will be the best, and servants attentive.
— Daily Steamer —
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager.

This Man was Skinned
through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones
about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of
Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is giving the best goods for the least money we are
Facile princeps, which is Latin for Big Injun, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Chinaware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery, Guns, Pistols & Cutlery
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"EVERYBODY SAYS"
TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

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New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

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Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

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We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer of water-proof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mildew-proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building upon which it is applied.
Experience has shown that the cheap papers commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects can then only be remedied at great expense.
A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building Paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.
Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.
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Beam Box,
Tare Beam,
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JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
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SINGLE STRAP TRACK
HARNESS,
Price, $17.
The Leather, Workmanship and Finish are of the VERY BEST.
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING DIRECT.
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Jacob Salomonsky
The Grandest Display of
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Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
☞Very Lowest Prices.☜
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
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I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.
DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE
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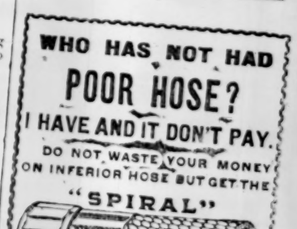
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IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET
THE BEST
IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.
THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:
I. A single colored line running through it.
II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.
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The "Spiral" Cotton Hose, having no outside covering to hold moisture as rubber hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell an inferior one.
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BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents its disputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.
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3—"Home Production Indispensable to a Sound and Low Priced Currency." Compiled and Condensed by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of the United States House of Representatives from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Bradstreet's, and Bankers' Magazine.
4—"What are Raw Materials? Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Laborer and Industries of the United States?" First Prize Essay, 1889. Thomas B. Dewees.
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20—"Protection." F. H. Associates.
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24—"Southern Farming Industries."
25—"A Short Talk to Workingmen on Protection and the Farmer." Senator Sherman.
26—"Protection and the Farmer." Senator Sherman.

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A $20 A Day Man!
A VOICE from Ohio. Here, portant of Mr. son, of Salem, Ohio, "Was at work on a farm; now I have an agency; I can make $20 a day and more; have an agency for our albums; can make $20 to $25 a week; profit is often as much as $5 on a single order; others are doing quite as well; I have never engaged in business that pays so promptly; I can make an order for your album almost every hour I work

A GREAT STRIKE.

Knights of Labor Tie-up the New York Central.

Thousands of Men Quit Work, Paralyzing Traffic.

A general strike upon the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the Harlem Railroad was ordered during the afternoon by the Executive Board of District 246, Knights of Labor, with the authority of the General Board, and soon after seven o'clock in the evening all members of the order, from New York city as far west as Utica on the Central, left their places, and traffic upon the great road came almost to a standstill. The strike had been foreshadowed for some days, but nobody expected it to come when it did, and no preparations had been made for it. The tie-up in New York city was complete. The switchmen in the Grand Central yard, whom the company had relied upon in the impending trouble, left their posts, and it was impossible to send a train in or out of the Grand Central Station or through the tunnel. The effect was to tie up not only the New York Central, but the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem as well, which also had a strike of its own. The railroad officials grappled with the emergency to the best of their ability, but the embargo was for the time being almost complete. The New York, New Haven and Hartford used the Harlem River station as its terminus. The New York, New Haven and Hartford sent two or three express trains from the upper side of the Harlem to Boston.

Exactly at seven o'clock every switchman and freight handlers and some of the engineers and firemen employed by the company in New York city left work, and after that hour not a wheel was moved into or out of the Grand Central station or in the freight yards of the company, with the single exception of the fast mail for the West—the famous "White Fiver," which carries no passengers—and which was started as usual at nine o'clock.

Fourteen passenger trains due to reach New York city before midnight over the New York Central did not arrive, and seven passenger trains due to leave the Grand Central station during the night failed to start.

Over the Harlem division six trains were due to leave, not a wheel on any of which was turned.

Besides these trains and some twenty New York Central freight trains that were stalled all trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road due to leave from the Grand Central station were blocked at Harlem, as there were no switchmen to let them in, and not a car of the five trains that should have left before 11 o'clock could get away for the same reason.

Serious as the strike was in its immediate effects, it was begun without the slightest demonstration on the part of the men. They left their work quietly at seven o'clock and at the same time left the engines and cars which they were handling just where they stood.

Over one hundred switchmen went out in the yards of the Grand Central Station. The engineers and firemen in charge of trains, while not except in a few cases joining in the strike, grabbed out the fires, put on their coats and climbed down from their cabs wherever they happened to be.

The first New York Central train to be brought to a standstill was the Poughkeepsie local, due in the Grand Central Station at 7:32. It got as far as Eighty-sixth street in the tunnel, and there the engineer was notified that there were no switches set further down. The switchmen had already put on their coats and left the yards.

Half an hour after the trains were blocked at Eighty-sixth street, the Montreal express, ten cars, all but two of them sleepers, was halted at Mott Haven. She had nearly 350 passengers on board.

Not only did the New York Central employes who are Knights of Labor strike in New York city, but all those at West Albany went out at the same hour, completely paralyzing traffic on the company's lines there and at Troy.

Altogether nearly a thousand men joined in the revolt, and fully twice that number were thrown out of work temporarily by the strike.

The Knights of Labor intended asking for an advance of wages, but the direct origin of the trouble arose from the discharge of a certain number of Knights of Labor who have been in the service of the company for a number of years, and the laying off of other Knights of Labor.

The men became convinced that the Knights were being discriminated against. Committees were appointed, who asked General Manager Toucey to reinstate them, but they were told that inasmuch as these men had been discharged for cause their request could not be granted.

Another complaint of the Knights was that the men that were laid off for the dull season were men who had been long in the service instead of new men. After the interview the committee reported to the District Assembly and it was decided to strike.

Second Day of the Strike.

Trains on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem and the New York, New Haven and Hartford were run close to schedule time on the second day of the great strike, with the exception of the Central trains halted by the strikers at De Witt.

Just after midnight all the locomotive firemen (members of the Brotherhood and Locomotive Firemen) on the Hudson River division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad joined the striking Knights of Labor.

This order affects all engineers, firemen, baggagemen, trainmen, signalmen, brakemen, flagmen, trackmen and freight handlers connected with the Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor leaders justify their resort to extreme measures by the refusal of Vice-President Webb to accept a proposition made by John J. Hayes, of the General Executive Board, to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. Mr. Webb told Mr. Hayes there was nothing to arbitrate.

The railroad officers regarded the situation at Albany and Syracuse as much more serious than it was in New York city.

The first encounter between militia and strikers occurred at East Syracuse, N. Y. Revolvers were drawn and the militia was on the verge of making a charge. Bloodshed was averted by the leaders on both sides.

All the trainmen below Hudson, N. Y., have gone out.

Three hundred Pinkerton men guarded the yards at Albany, N. Y., and a like number passed through Buffalo, N. Y., en route to Syracuse.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., forty new men, brought to work the coal schutes, joined the strikers.

At Buffalo all was quiet. Police guarded the switches. The Eighth Brigade was ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

Strikers pulled the coupling pins out of the Chicago limited express at Detroit, Mich. Later the militia took possession of the yards and kept the strikers at bay.

The strikers have been offered the financial support of the strongest labor organizations in New York city.

No freight trains were moved on the Central, but plans were made for starting freight traffic.

Third's Day's Developments.

The third day of the strike on the New York Central Railroad was devoid of sensational developments. The engineers and firemen did not leave their posts, as the Knights had said they would do. Passenger trains, both through and local, got in and out of the Grand Central Station in New York city with tolerable regularity.

The mails suffered some delay, but not enough to cause serious inconvenience. A good deal of work was done at the three West Side freight yards, and several freight trains were dispatched on their way to Albany.

The Central officials declared that the backbone of the strike was broken and that the entire business of the road would be in good shape within forty-eight hours. The strikers did not make the slightest attempt to interfere with the making up or dispatching of freight trains, and the 1500 policemen on guard over the company's property had nothing to do but spend their time in dignified leisure.

During the morning State Arbitrator F. F. Donovan visited Vice-President Webb and endeavored to mediate. The company, he was told, did not require his services—there was nothing to arbitrate, and Mr. Donovan's attempt at mediation failed.

The Knights of Labor still asserted that they would continue the fight and, if their demands were not granted, that the Knights everywhere on the Vanderbilt roads would be ordered out. They did not relax their efforts to induce the firemen and engineers of the Brotherhood, whose support they prematurely announced that they had obtained on Sunday, to join in the strike.

Vice-President Webb stated that the strikers had relinquished control of the Central yards at De Witt, N. Y., and the company is again in charge.

Fourth Day of the Strike.

All but a dozen passenger trains, and these mostly "city locals," of the 138 regularly due out of the Grand Central station in New York city, started as usual on the fourth day of the strike, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company had succeeded in moving freight all along the line.

Beyond this petty delay to traffic absolutely nothing was left of the Knights of Labor strike begun on Friday last, at seven P. M., except threats by the Knights of further trouble for the Vanderbilt corporation, based upon a hope that the General Executive Board of the order would declare strikes upon all the roads in the system.

Few of the best informed Knights, and fewer still of railroad men at large, considered this at all likely. They thought, rather, that the Executive Board would severely criticise the managers of the local strike for their ill considered action.

On the West Shore road, where the strike of switchmen in sympathy with the Central Knights was still on, the effects of the strike have been trifling. Traffic was practically uninterrupted.

Fifth Day of the Strike.

The fifth day of the New York Central Railroad strike showed that the company had gained strength in every direction. Nearly all the outgoing passenger trains were running on schedule time, and with two exceptions all the incoming trains reached the Grand Central station in New York city at the advertised hour.

An improvement was apparent in the freight service.

The number of idle strikers was just as large on the previous day. They were enthusiastic and seemingly determined to continue the present policy; their conduct was most orderly.

The beginning of the end of the New York Central Railroad strike was reached when Superintendent Voorhees received word from Local Assembly No. 1705, Knights of Labor, that it had surrendered its charter, and the members had placed themselves at the disposal of the company. This assembly contains all the employes of the Harlem Division who are Knights of Labor. Many of the men will be put back to work. Vice-President Webb said but those who have been particularly obnoxious and have conducted themselves in a manner inimical to the interests of the railroad company will be discharged.

The Delaware and Hudson Road has been tied up. Twenty engines have been fired up at West Albany yards on the Central. All of the branches of the road are tied up.

CARDINAL NEWMAN DEAD.

The Venerable Catholic Prelate Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Cardinal Newman died at Birmingham, England, a few days ago, of pneumonia. He was in the nineteenth year of his age, and was created a Cardinal in 1879.

Extreme unction was administered during the morning, and the prayers of the Church for his recovery had been asked.

Innumerable messages have been received, among them one from His Holiness the Pope.

Cardinal Newman was born in London February 21, 1801. At the age of nineteen he was graduated at Trinity College, Oxford. He began his public literary labors shortly after his election as Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1822. His first work of importance was accomplished while associated with Dr. Whately, during which he aided in preparing "Treatise of Logic" for the press, and was a valuable contributor to the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." He was ordained a minister of the Church of England in 1824.

In 1843, Dr. Newman resigned from the Church of England and in 1845 joined the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was, soon after, in Rome, ordained a deacon. During 1852-57 he was appointed rector of the Catholic University, Dublin. Subsequently he returned to Birmingham, taking up his residence at the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. In 1870 he was made Cardinal. As a church historian, poet, controversialist and writer of two works of fiction he made his name world renowned. In his habits he was unostentatious. He always lived plainly, and in demeanor was a cordial and entertaining personage at all times.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

COLUMBUS has the highest priced men in the Association.

VERY few extra inning games have been played this year.

THE Players' League is still outdrawing the National League.

LEAGUE clubs all around are releasing men "to reduce expenses."

THE Brooklyn Players' infield is chain lightning on double plays.

LONG, of Baltimore, is the best run getter in the Atlantic Association.

SIXTY-ONE games in the Players' League have been won by a single run.

BUFFALO and Cleveland are the poorest base running teams in the Players' League.

ZIMMER, of Cleveland, has now caught in eighty-three successive championship games.

RAY, of Baltimore, is considered by many the fastest runner to first base in the country.

GORE, of the New York Players, was the first man in either league to make 100 runs.

THE New York Players in their three games in Chicago appeared to nearly 15,000 people.

BURDOCK, the second baseman, has signed with the Wilmington Club and will act as Captain.

JOE GERHARDT and Jack Nelson are playing as lively ball as the liveliest kids in the country.

KROCK, who has been released by Buffalo, is said to have received $1500 for pitching three games.

PAUL HINES, once one of the great League batsmen, is now away down among the tailenders in batting.

MIKE KELLY, of the Players' League, is doing good work as Boston's short field, despite a bad finger.

CAPTAIN HECKER has succeeded President J. Palmer O'Neil in the management of the Pittsburg League Club.

BENNETT, of Boston, is leading the League catchers, and Ewing, of New York, holds the prize among the Players.

PITCHER LOVETT is entitled to the bulk of the credit for the position Brooklyn occupies to-day in the League race.

THERE has never been so few exhibition games played between major and minor league clubs as this season.

NASH, of Boston, leads the Players' League in sacrifice hits, his record being thirty-one in eighty-five games.

RICHARD K. FOX, the sporting editor, who is now in England, thinks baseball will in time supplant cricket in the Queen's domains.

IT is the intention of the Boston League management to have Clarkson pitch in almost every game when the clubs come down to the finish line.

JOHN M. WARD, of Brooklyn, has made more base hits than any man in the Players' League and also more than any League or Association batsman.

PITCHER YOUNG, of Canton, Ohio, now has the pitching record for the season of 1890. He disposed of McKeesport without a hit and struck out eighteen men.

ROGER CONNOR, of the New York Players' team, is making a break for home-run batting honors. Nearly every game big Roger hits the ball at least once for four bases.

GUMBERT is about the only Boston pitcher who is always ready to pitch, and is in good trim. It is hard, indeed, to say where the Players' Club would have been without him.

JACK ROWE, a player and part proprietor of the Buffalo Club, is authority for the statement that the American Association and the Players' League clubs will contend for the world's championship and that all of the clubs in the former organization will play exhibition games with the Players' League clubs at the termination of the present championship season.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	54	37	.593	Philadel'a.	51	44	.537
Brooklyn	55	43	.561	Pittsburg	40	47	.460
New York	51	42	.548	Cleveland	40	50	.444
Chicago	53	42	.558	Buffalo	25	64	.281

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	61	32	.656	Chicago	49	45	.521
Philadel	58	36	.617	New York	41	53	.436
Boston	60	35	.632	Cleveland	28	65	.301
Cincin'ati	57	36	.613	Pittsburg	30	72	.217

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville	58	31	.652	Columbus	45	44	.506
St. Louis	53	36	.596	Toledo	42	43	.494
Rochester	45	43	.517	Syracuse	39	52	.429
Athletic	47	43	.522	Brooklyn	27	62	.303

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	68	23	.747	Wash'g'n	39	46	.459
N. Haven	62	24	.721	Ha'sb'g	34	54	.386
Newark	48	38	.563	Wilm'g'n	29	56	.341
Lebanon	40	49	.500	Hartford	23	59	.303

MRS. RODERIGO VALLINIERE, wife of a resident of Tecumseh, Canada, is dead, after having fasted for forty-three days. She was taken ill in January last, and medical men said it was a case of dyspepsia. She kept growing worse, and for the last forty-three days had been unable to take a particle of food. The only thing she could retain on her stomach was water, of which she would drink a couple of gallons a day.

THREE FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Loss of Life by Exploding Gas, Whisky and Steam.

Two Men Killed and Ten Badly Burned at Providence, R. I.

An explosion of illuminating gas in the packing room of the Kendall Manufacturing Company, makers of soapine, corner Friendship and Page streets, Providence, R. I., at 5:30 o'clock the other morning, burned twenty-one men and boys in a shocking manner.

Michael Carroll and John McElroy have died from their injuries, and Timothy Lynch, whose hands, arms and face were badly burned, was not expected to live.

The others are all boys, who were engaged in packing the soapine or sticking on labels. They were more or less burned, singed and seriously injured about the eyes. Their names are: John Brennan, J. McAuley, John Thaxton, Peter McWilliams, William Cullen, William Kelly, Frank Riller, William Quinn, Lewis Cole, Joseph Coleman, Lewis Shedd, William Hanley, William Geary, Joseph Silva, Martin McCormick, Michael Heckett and Joseph Flynn. Joseph Brennan was hurt by jumping through a window. These were also injured internally by swallowing the soapine powder which filled the factory.

The building is six stories high. There are no fire escapes, and heavy iron screens prevented egress from the windows. There were hundreds of men and boys employed in the building.

The explosion was on the third floor. The men and boys were thrown upon their faces by the shock, and were picked up and carried out of the suffocating atmosphere down into the street by workmen who rushed in from the adjoining shops. It seemed that the whole side of the building had been blown out. The window sashes were blown clean across the street, and smoke poured in dense volumes from the wrecked windows. Steam and smoke shot up one hundred feet into the air. The alarm was sounded, but the damage to the building and machinery was trivial. Some of the injured were taken to the Rhode Island Hospital.

The cause of the explosion was the accidental ignition of escaping gas in the donkey engine room adjoining the packing apartment. Treasurer Nicholas Sheldon refused to admit newspaper men to the building. The principal owners of the concern are ex-Alderman Henry Armstrong and Major Hiram Kendall.

Whisky Makes a Big Blaze.

The third big distillery fire that has taken place in Louisville, Ky., in the last three months has just happened. The result is a loss of $800,000 to the Kentucky Distillery and eleven other whisky firms on distillery and whisky, and $981,635.40 to the Government on taxes to be paid on the whisky that was burned. Besides this the pork packing establishment and stock of Conrad & Seiler, which caught fire from the distillery, was damaged to the extent of $125,000, making an aggregate loss of about $1,906,635.40.

The fire broke out in the rear of the distillery about ten o'clock in the morning. A barrel of whisky burst in the warehouse, which is the second largest in the State, and caught fire from a lighted lantern. In this warehouse were stored 23,711 barrels of whisky, containing forty-six gallons each, and the whole lot was soon blazing. The Fire Department could do nothing until the whisky was destroyed. The distillery, a large brick building, was also totally destroyed. The pork house quickly caught fire and was an entire loss. In the pork house was $8000 worth of stock, which was totally destroyed, and the building and plant was valued at $45,000. The insurance on this was $81,500.

The distillery and whisky loss was covered by insurance in local agencies. The whisky was owned by the Kentucky Distilling Company, Max Hofheimer & Co., R. Lehman & Sons; J. Miller & Co., Bernheim Distilling Company, Victor Distilling Company, Black, Frank & Co., Kentucky Blue Grass Distilling Company and J. O. Marks & Co. The Kentucky Distilling Company is by far the heaviest loser and owned the distillery and plant, the loss of which is put at $200,000. The loss to the other firms is not yet apportioned. The President of this company is Julius Barkhouse, who is now in Europe.

Four Men Blown to Atoms.

News reached Newberry, S. C., of a terrible boiler explosion which occurred a few mornings ago at a country sawmill twelve miles west of Newberry, on Dr. W. M. Dorron's place. Four men, one white and three colored, were killed and two colored men seriously wounded.

Pickens P. Matthews, white, son of the owner of the mill, met with an awful fate. He was literally blown to atoms—his limbs being found some distance from the scene of the explosion and other portions of his body suspended in trees.

The colored men, Carey Davis, Thomas Ellison and William Chambers, had their heads blown off and were otherwise terribly mutilated.

Milton Rabb, colored, had his thigh badly mashed and Walt. Davis was fearfully scalded.

A colored boy named Young, about twelve years old, was the only one who escaped uninjured. He says that the pump was out of order and the engine had been stopped. Ellison, the colored engineer, and the other colored men were around the furnace of the engine and Matthews was working with the pump when the explosion occurred. The pump was in front of the engine and near the saw, being supplied with water from a small stream alongside of which the engine was placed. Matthews's shoes were found by the stream with his feet in them, having been blown from his body.

The noise of the explosion was distinctly heard by several persons in Newberry and by other persons at great distances in the country.

HELIGOLAND CEDED.

Emperor William Arrives and Germany Takes Possession.

The formal cession of Heligoland to Germany has taken place. Early in the morning Herr Von Boetticher, accompanied by a brilliant staff, arrived in a German war-ship, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns. At 3 o'clock the formal transfer was made. The British and German flags were hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns, and remained together until sunset, when both were hauled down.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the accompanying squadron anchored off Heligoland at 10 o'clock next morning. Emperor William and Prince Henry landed at noon and were met by Herr von Boetticher. The inhabitants gave the Emperor and his brother a hearty reception. The Imperial party proceeded at once to the Overland, where an open air service was held. The Emperor delivered a short address, and the German flag was then hoisted, the land battery at the same time firing a salute. Two thousand marines were reviewed by the Emperor, who afterward received an address presented by the inhabitants of the island. After taking luncheon in the Casino the Emperor departed at 3:30 o'clock amid the cheers of the populace.

The Emperor in his address recalled the fact that it was the anniversary of the battle of Woerth, and said: "To-day a new victory is being celebrated. Heligoland will be a bulwark if an enemy ever attempted to penetrate the North Sea."

A WRECK IN GERMANY.

Floods Derail a Train, Killing Thirty-two Passengers.

The disastrous floods that have lately devastated the country caused the wreck of a railroad train near Blowitz, Germany, where the railroad bed had been washed under to such an extent that a train of eleven coaches was thrown down an embankment into the River Hetsch.

When the wreck was cleared away two emigrant women were the first who were reached, and they had both arms and legs cut off.

The conductor, Herr Czeceny, was slowly roasted to death, being caught in the wreck and burned before he could be rescued.

There were in all six dead and twenty-six fatally injured.

HUNDREDS MADE HOMELESS

The Town of Austin, Penn., Nearly Wiped Out by Fire.

A fire started on Main street, Penn., a few nights ago and burned with great fierceness until 4 o'clock next morning, wiping out the business portion of the town, including the Buffalo Hardware Company's establishment and the Ellsworth House.

Forty-two business houses were burned and a large number of dwellings. Hundreds of people were made homeless.

The loss is estimated at half a million dollar. The town will be rebuilt.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE President and many thousand veterans arrived in Boston, Mass., to participate in the G. A. R. encampment.

A FREIGHT train and coal engine were in collision near Fisher's, N. Y. Twenty cars were piled up in the ditch. The following are the killed: Dancy, Jesse, an engineer; Palmer, Lewis, an engineer; died two hours after the accident happened, and Harris, Fred., a brakeman.

AT a dance of Italians in a saloon at Glasco, N. Y., a fight took place, during which an Italian known as No. 2 was killed and another man was fatally clubbed.

THE Delaware Democratic State Convention at Dover nominated Robert J. Reynolds for Governor.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Lunacy has made its seventh annual report. It shows that in five hospitals at Harrisburg, Danville, Norristown, Warren and Dixmont, there have been during the year 1350 admissions, 1044 discharges and 4878 resident patients, an increase of 306 patients.

THE large tannery of Messrs. Rockwell & Co., at North Clarendon, Penn., was damaged $100,000 by fire.

THE Teutonic arrived at New York city after having lowered the transatlantic record to five days, nineteen hours and five minutes, thus making her the fastest passenger steamship afloat.

JOSEPH A. SARGENT, seventy-five years old, and his grandson, four years, of Orange, Mass., were struck by a train on the Fitchburg Railroad, and instantly killed.

THE Grand Army Encampment at Boston, Mass., installed the new officers and then adjourned.

MISS FLORENCE SULLIVAN, of New York city, and F. L. Hurlbut, of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned at Spring Lake, N. J. Four would-be rescuers were saved with much difficulty.

South and West.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES O'DONNELL, of Michigan, received information that he had fallen heir to $2,500,000 in Spain.

A CLOUDBURST, accompanied by a violent electrical storm, visited Rapid City, South Dakota. A number of buildings were flooded. Sanford Clark, of the Etta Mine, was killed by lightning.

CHARLES and Daniel Ellison, brothers, killed each other at Pattison, Texas. Nothing further was known about the matter.

WILLIAM BEAVER, a colored man, at Arkansas City, Neb., attacked Mrs. Lucy Abernathy, but she beat him off and fled. That evening he made a similar attack upon a colored girl. Beaver was arrested, but a crowd of men took him away from the Sheriff and hanged him to a tree.

THE Republican and Democratic State Conventions were held simultaneously at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Republicans nominated for Governor Francis E. Warren, of Cheyenne. The Democratic Convention nominated for Governor George W. Baxter, also of Cheyenne.

THREE workmen were burned to death by an explosion of molten metal at the Joliet (Ill.) Steel Works.

HENRY LUTZ, the nineteen-year-old son of Henry Lutz, of St. Joseph, Mo., who is worth a half million dollars, is in jail there charged with grand larceny, the charge having been preferred by his father.

GOVERNOR STEEL has ordered a new election in the Territory of Oklahoma in order to supply the several vacancies owing to death. As the Legislature stands it is a tie between the Republicans and Democrats, and as there are two county members to elect and one delegate-at-large, the election creates much interest.

THE California State Republican Convention, at Sacramento, nominated Henry S. Markham for Governor.

IN the Tennessee Pass (Col.) Tunnel a scaffold upon which six men were working fell, killing Edward Moritz instantly and seriously injuring four others. An explosion occurred, in which three men were killed.

AT the Shelby Iron Works in Shelby County, Ala., a bloody fight occurred between the colored laborers and a crowd of colored gamblers. Three men and one woman were killed, and eight or ten persons were wounded.

TWO HUNDRED farmers of Huron County, Mich., have asked for public aid because their crops were totally destroyed by the storm which swept over the eastern portion of the county at harvest time.

THE West Virginia State Democratic Convention in session at Grafton renominated Judge D. J. Lucas for the Supreme Bench. There was no fight in the Convention and Lucas's nomination was by acclamation.

HENRY E. WALDO, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Gussie Hoffman, of Kansas City, Mo., were drowned at Tacoma, Wash., while fishing.

THE Straightout Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina was deposed by the Tillmanites at the Columbia Convention; the Straightouts organized to put a ticket in the field against Tillman and the Farmers' Alliance.

NEAR Booneville, Owsley County, Ky., John Bowman knocked his cousin, Henry Bowman, down, after which John's sister, Topsy, cut Henry's heart out with a bowie knife. The girl claimed that Henry had insulted her.

Two brothers, named Nate and Joe Wilson, residing near Kahoka, Mo., became involved in a quarrel, and Joe drew a knife and disembowelled the other, killing him.

ENGINEER LON SIMPSON and an unknown tramp were killed by a collision on the Cincinnati Southern road at Danville, Ky.

Washington.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER says that the final result of the population of the country will be announced in time for Congress to pass an apportionment.

THE Senate Committee on Posto fices and Postroads ordered the Anti-Lottery Mail bill be reported to the Senate, with a recommendation that it pass.

THE Philadelphia will succeed the Baltimore as flagship of the home squadron, the command of which falls to Captain Henry Erben.

THE Salvadorian Government has made full reparation for its seizure of the United States Consulate.

THE Photographers' Association of America held its annual session in Washington. Professor Otis Mason delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by President Appleton, Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the place for the next meeting.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has appointed John O. Mott to be Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

THE Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: S. B. Horne, to be United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies; D. F. Roger, Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, South Dakota; A. T. Pierce, United States Marshal for the District of New Hampshire; W. E. Blunt, Surveyor of Customs, Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

THE President and party returned to Washington from the G. A. R. reunion in Boston.

A REPUBLICAN Senatorial conference was held; the propositions for limiting debate were discussed, but no agreement was reached.

THE President nominated Abraham X. Parker, of New York, to be an Assistant Attorney-General; John A. Williams, of Arkansas, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas, and William Grimes, of Oklahoma, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma.

Foreign.

THE British steamer Halcyon collided with the British steamer Rheubina near Vigo, Spain. The Halcyon sank. Thirteen persons were drowned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has created Prince Frederick Eitel, his second son, Duke of Heligoland.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, took part in the autumn parade of the Guards at Berlin.

NATIVES attacked a detatchment of the Spanish garrison at Yap, Caroline Islands, killing twenty-eight men.

JUDGE MILES O'REILLY, of Hamilton, Canada, is dead, aged eighty-four. He was the oldest Queen's Counsel (with the exception of Sir John A. McDonald) and the oldest Judge in the Dominion, having been elected to the Bench in 1837.

STYRIA has been dreadfully ravaged by storm and flood. The losses attain the dimensions of a national calamity. The districts at the foot of the Noric Alps are inundated. Many houses and bridges around Aflenz have been destroyed. The iron works there are submerged. Many persons have been drowned. A house fell in Pesth and nine persons were injured, some of them fatally.

SMALL POX has broken out in the Guatemalan army on the Salvadorian frontier.

THE panic among the Christian inhabitants of Armenia is spreading. Hundreds are fleeing to Persia.

A FLOOD prevails in the Ganges, in India. The river has overflowed its banks and the surrounding country is inundated to an extent never before known. There has been great loss of life.

AT Bonthain, in Celebes, Japan, a house boy ran amuck, killing eight persons and mortally wounding four more, besides injuring several others. He was finally killed.

THE Welsh railway strike is ended, the employers making concessions to the men.

ASIATIC cholera has broken out at Nicolaieff, on the Black Sea.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, left Berlin to visit the Czar in St. Petersburg, Russia.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

177TH DAY.—Practically no progress was made on the Tariff bill....The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was discussed at much length, and the bill was ordered to a further conference....The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.... The Senate passed the concurrent resolution expressing the desire of Congress for the removal of the remains of General Grant from Riverside Park, New York city, to the National Arlington Cemetery near Washington.

178TH DAY.—The Senate met at 10 A. M., but a roll-call showed that there were in the chamber twelve Senators less than a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absentees, and by 10:20 the presence of a quorum was secured and business was proceeded with.... Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, putting a limit to debate on pending bills....The Tariff bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Butler's amendment to reduce the duty on cotton ties to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Speeches were made by Messrs. Butler, Vest, Turpie and Plumb. The amendment was lost.

179TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was again under consideration....Mr. Edmunds introduced an order designed to curtail debate.... The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the bill making appropriations for additional clerical force and other expenses to carry into effect the Disability Pension act, with amendments....Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill to pay the estate of John Roach $60,000 for labor and materials.

180TH DAY.—The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued, among the speakers being Messrs. Moody, Vance, Daniel and Morgan ....Mr. Quay offered a resolution, the effect of which would be to prevent consideration of the Election bill at the present session.... Mr. Edmunds again introduced his order for limiting debate....Mr. McMillan reported favorably the bill passed by the House granting annual leaves of absence to clerks of first and second class postoffices, amended so as to include employes of the Government mail bag repair shops.

181ST DAY.—No progress was made on the Tariff bill, which was discussed for several hours....The resolution offered the day before by Mr. Quay was referred to the Committee on Rules....The House bill making an appropriation for an increased clerical force in the Pension Bureau was passed.... Mr. Teller introduced a new silver bill, in the shape of an amendment to discontinue the coinage of the $3 and $1 gold pieces, and three-cent nickel pieces....A conference was ordered on the Senate bill in regard to collisions at sea, and Messrs. Frye, Washburn and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

182D DAY.—Mr. Vest's amendment reducing the rate of duty fixed by the Finance Committee in the Tin Plate paragraph of the Tariff bill was rejected; the bill was discussed by Messrs. Mitchell, Bate, Higgins and others.

In the House.

187TH DAY.—The General Deficiency bill was passed....Mr. Enloe introduced a resolution to further extend the investigation of the charges against Commissioner of Pensions Raum so as to inquire into the business regulations existing between the Commissioner and his son, John Raum, who is engaged in the prosecution of pension and bounty claims.

188TH DAY.—Before the reading of the journal Mr. Rogers raised the point that there was no quorum present, and the Speaker being unable to count a quorum a call of the House was ordered. One hundred and seventy-four members having responded to their names the House proceeded, under the special order, to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments.

189TH DAY.—The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was agreed to.... The floor was then accorded to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the bill (known as the Atkinson bill) conferring certain privileges on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company was taken up....Mr. Craig reported favorably the Senate bill to increase the rate of pension in certain cases of deafness.

190TH DAY.—The Senate bill for preventing collisions at sea was reconsidered, amended and again passed.... The Senate amendments to the House bill for the establishment of a national park at Chickamauga were non-concurred in and a conference ordered.

191ST DAY.—The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to....The Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay, who seek compensation for work done upon the monitors. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made the point of order that the bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr. Springer appealed. On sustaining the decision of the Chair, the vote stood—yeas 108, nays 21; no quorum. A call of the House disclosed a bare quorum, which disappeared when the vote recurred on sustaining the decision of the Speaker. The House then adjourned.

192D DAY.—Mr. O'Neill favorably reported the Senate concurrent resolution requesting the President to convey to the widow of General Ulysses S. Grant, the desire of Congress that the body of General Grant be removed to and buried in Arlington National Cemetery....Mr. Struble asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution for the aid of the destitute persons in Oklahoma. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, objected....Mr. Belden asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill granting leaves of absence to per diem employes in the civil service. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, objected....No further business was attempted because of the absence of a quorum.

FACTORY INSPECTOR CONNOLLY, of New York, says the demand for more factory inspectors should be undisputed when it is considered that New York has only ten inspectors for 50,000 factories, while in Massachusetts there are twenty-two inspectors for 18,000 factories, and in other States the proportions are similar.

THE largest railroad excursion on record recently left Cincinnati on the Erie Railroad en route for Niagara Falls. There were ninety cars, eight trains and 2100 passengers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	4 40	@	4 90
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 75	@	6 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 75
Lambs	5 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live	4 30	@	4 65
Dressed	5	@	7½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 85	@	4 90
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 03½	@	1 03⅝
Rye—State	64	@	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	90
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55	@	56½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	50
Mixed Western	44	@	47
Hay—Good	60	@	70
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.85c
Butter—State Creamery	15	@	20½
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	8	@	14
Factory	7	@	11
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	7½
Skims—Light	1½	@	2½
Western	5	@	6
Eggs—State and Penn	19	@	19½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 45	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 00	@	5 65
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	4 00
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 07½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	54½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	43
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	23	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	17 00
Butter—Firsts	14	@	16
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	4½
Lambs	4	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Aug	98½	@	98⅝
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Aug	55½	@	56
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	46½
Potatoes	15	@	42
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	19
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	6

ACRES OF FLAME.

A Terrific Explosion of Natural Gas in Indiana.

The River Bed and a Graveyard Torn Up.

At 9 o'clock a few mornings ago the farmers near Waldron, Ind., were startled by a terrific explosion. When they reached the Ogden graveyard, which